

The Physician's BOOKSHELF



CALIFORNIA MEDICINE does not review all books sent to it by the publishers.
A list of new books received is carried on page 63 of the Advertising Section.

PROGRESS IN CLINICAL CANCER—Volume III—Edited by Irving M. Ariel, M.D., F.A.C.S., Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery and Attending Surgeon, New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals; Attending Surgeon and Chief of the Soft Somatic Tissue Tumor Service, Hospital for Joint Diseases; Attending Surgeon, Pack Medical Group, New York, N. Y. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1967. 369 pages, \$18.75.

The latest volume in this annual series carries forward in the tradition of the previous two volumes. It contains much of value to those interested in clinical cancer; the remainder concerns itself with new modalities of treatment and advances made in investigative procedures. The authors of each chapter have submitted a complete bibliography, of interest to the reader in obtaining further information.

The chapter, by Batson, on the Vertebral System of Veins, the importance of which he first pointed out in 1940, is beautifully illustrated and clarifies heretofore unexplained paths of tumor metastases. Dawson's excellent article on Enzyme Systems at Cellular Level is somewhat advanced and may be bewildering to the clinical surgeon, but must be read for a better understanding of the principles of enzyme histochemistry and the importance of these enzyme systems in neoplasia. The report on Cancer Trends, as determined by the Connecticut State Tumor Registry, brings us up to date on the current patterns in incidence and survival. Everson's chapter on Spontaneous Regression of Cancer is a summary from his book, in which he discusses 176 cases documented since 1900. Chapters on Seasonal Alterations of Cancer and an Epidemiological Study of Cancer in India, stress environmental factors of importance in the occurrence of this disease. New modalities, such as the use of ultra-sound in the diagnosis, and ultra-sound, the laser and the electron beams in the treatment of cancer illustrate the impact of research on specific therapeutic applications. There is a very interesting chapter on Radiographic Demonstration of Lymphatic Dynamics. The coming role of Xero-radiography as a tool in diagnosis, and its use in mammography is adequately discussed by Kossel.

There is a complete review on Ulcerogenic Tumor of the Pancreas, by Ellison, bringing all the information on this fascinating clinical entity, first described as the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome in 1955, up to date. The last part of the book contains an excellent resume of giant cell tumors and the unusual entity of mast cell disease. No treatise on cancer would be complete without a report on the Relationship of Viruses to Leukemia. The final chapter, by Novack, is on Anatomic Divisions of Cancer in the Head and Neck: The Mid-Facial Division. This site is considered a separate anatomical division for purposes of anatomy, pathology and diagnosis. The illustrations are beautifully done as are the x-ray reproductions.

All in all, the book carries on the tradition of the previous two volumes, with perhaps a little less emphasis on the clinical aspect than the average surgeon would like. It is recommended as an addition to the library of anyone interested in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

LOUIS SPERLING, M.D., PH.D.

* * *

TRENDS IN NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS (A Mount Sinai Hospital Monograph)—Edited by Hans Popper, M.D., Ph.D., Dean for Academic Affairs, Professor and Chairman, Department of Pathology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. (10016), 1967. 175 pages, \$7.50.

This collection of essays consists of 27 papers by 33 authors. All are "concerned with ideas and problems engendered by the development of a new medical school." Major headings in the *Contents* provide evidence of the broad spectrum of topical treatment. They are: (1) Medical School—Community Relations, (2) Medical School—University Relations, (3) Problems of New Medical Schools, Here and Abroad, (4) Structures of Medical Schools in Various Countries, (5) Architecture of Medical Schools, (6) The Student, (7) Disciplines, and (8) Epilogue.

Even a superficial look at the 27 papers in these eight groupings revealed to this reviewer his own serious limitations in knowledge and insight. There is little on which he can provide substantive criticism simply because he does not know enough. There was much, however, in the several papers that he appreciated and enjoyed. To those interested in the history of medical education Professor Heilmeyer's account of the *Design of the University for Medical and Natural Sciences, Ulm, Germany*, recalls both the flowering of German medicine so well described by Abraham Flexner in *Medical Education in Europe* (1906), and *Medical Education: A Comparative Study* (1925) as well as the new world of the medical university—foretold by E. D. Churchill (*New Eng. J. Med.*, 255:1033, 1956) W. C. Rappleye (*J. Med. Educ.*, 38:899, 1963) and S. M. Mellinkoff (*JAMA*, 198:629, 1966). Thus it evoked nostalgia and hope—no small accomplishment.

Dr. Grzegorzewski's poignant and vivid discussion of the problems of starting a medical school in a developing country has *déjà vue* aspects for Americans. It recalls our mid-19th century days of which William Henry Welch said, "We cannot contemplate with any great satisfaction the early history of medical education in America." (Harvey Lecture, 1916).

This book contains much of value for those interested in trends in medical education. It shows the unity and the diversity of outlook of medical educators today. It is highly recommended.

JOHN FIELD, PH.D.